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From the Yankee.

The Sleigh Ride.—As I was going past Mr. Josh
Patterson's tavern the other day, I heard a terrible noise
from the barn, and thought I'll just put my head
in and see what is the matter. Whoa, roared a
man of fellows, here's Johnny Biddle, he'll go, and
make ten, and haul me in among them. What
makes the occasion? says I—O, a sleigh ride over to
Shaw's (every body goes to Shaw's that goes sleigh-
ing) with gals, fiddles, and frolic. Whoa, says
I, motion, says Dr. Patterson, that every gentleman
ought straight now, and get his sleigh and lady, and
meet at Hank's corner, and with another whoa, he
burst out of doors and scattered.

I ran full speed to the widow Bean's. Her daughter
Patty is the handsomest girl in Casconbay. I had
given her some pretty broad hints, and only waited
for a good chance to pop the question. And out it
came this very night, says I.

I bounded into Widow Bean's out of breath, and
was near catching Patty in the suds. She has just
been washing, and wringing out, standing in the midst
of the tubs, pails, mops, and kettles. She was struck
all of a heap, at the sight of her spark, and would have
shrieked nicely, I guess, if she hadn't been as red as
she should be already. A word in your ear, Patty,
says I, giving her a wink, and stepping aside into a
corner, and told her what was brewing. I'll run and
now the deacon's sleigh, and come back right a-
way says I. O, ye needn't be in such a tizzy, I'll
say she, for I have got to shift from top to toe. You
see what a pickle I am in. Ah, Patty, says I, beauty
when undressed is adorned, the well I vow, says
Patty, says she. And off I shot, for how was I to fol-
low up such a bold speech, but I couldn't help sug-
gering all the way to the deacon's, to think how
unwisely matters were going on. I was so full of
this that I entirely forgot to make up a story to tell
the deacon. I got almost to his door, for the
deacon is a sworn enemy to all frolicking, and
as he is a miser, I'll tell him, says I. I'll tell him,
I'll tell him, I'll tell him, but that will be found
out in a moment, so it is after the election, as the pol-
iticians say.

The deacon gave a mortal squint at my face when
I did my errand, but I was safe behind a shirt collar.
He then fell to chewing his cud and considering. The
deacon spit. Well, neighbor, if you are afraid to
trust a fellow, here's two shilling aforehand. Poh,
poh, John, says he, walking up and pocketing the
money, not trust you; hear that—now Joshua tackle
up Sukey. You'll drive the critter slow, John—and
now I think on it, you may bring back my grist, that
is now at the mill—and look sharp at the miller, John,
when he strikes the toll measure. It was too late to
back to his nose, so I promised, jumped into the
sleigh, and steered to the widow's with flying colors.
It is the height of gentility, you must know, for a la-
dy to make her own way long as possible, on such
an occasion. I sat over a heap of warm ashes in wi-
dow Bean's parlour, listening to Patty stamping about
her stocking feet, in the chamber over head for
one good hour. Then I stood up to the looking glass
and frizzled up my hair, changed my shirt pin to a
new place, thought over some speeches to make un-
der the buffalo skin, and finally laid a plot to lug in
the awful question in sort of slanting fashion.

At last Patty appeared in her glory, and I was just
crooking my elbow to lead her out, when in came
mother Bean. Where are you givin to, Patty? A
sleigh riding, mother. What and leave your cousin
Dolly all alone to suck her fingers? A pretty howd'ye
do that, after coming all the way from Saco to see
you. Here was a knock down argument. All my
plans of courting and comfort melted down and ran
like a moment. I saw directly that the widow was
about to push big Dolly Fisher into my sleigh,
whether or no; and there was no remedy, for the wi-
dow Bean is a stump that cannot be got round nor
moved out of the way. I made some mention about
the small size of the sleigh, but she shot my mouth
instantly. Let me alone, says she, I want my sleighing
done now, you were born yesterday. And if I don't know
how to pack a sleigh, who does?—Patty Bean, stow
yourself away here, and sink yourself up small. If
there isn't room we must make room, as the fellows
used to say. And now, you Dolly, hoist yourself in
there. And she tumbled her into the sleigh like a
shot from a shovel, or a cart load of pumpkins into a
gondola. It was chuck full of her. O, she is a whoop-
er, I tell ye. Why, Johnny Biddle, in my day, they
used to pack us layer upon layer. At this hint, I
meeked round to Patty, to begin the second layer
upon her lap. But the widow was wide awake. She
flashed me with the collar, and patting upon Dolly's
head, here's the driver's seat, says she. Plant your
feet flat and firm niece, jump up Johnny—and now
away with her my lad.

By this time I had got so ravin' mad that I could
hold in no longer. I fell foul of the old mare, and if
I didn't give it to her about right, then there's none
of 'em. The deacon counted the welts upon
her hide a week afterwards, when he called on
me for a reckoning, which was made with chalk
upon the upper flap of his every day hat. Sukey
not understanding such jokes, took the
bit in her teeth and shot off on end, like a flash of
true Connecticut lightning. Jemini! how we swim-
med over it. And the horses and barns, and fences,
and pigsties flew by us like mud by the moon. And
under the Hank's corner. Whoa! and whoa,
answered all the ladies and gentlemen with one
voice. Sukey scared at the noise turned the corner
with a flit, and the sleigh was bottom upwards in a
flash—what a terror! The first thing that I
remembered was that I was in the bowels of a snow bank,
flashed under half a ton of Dolly Fisher. I thought
I never should see daylight again—and when they
hauled me out, I felt the print in the snow very much
like a cocked up hat knocked into the middle of next
week, as the sailors say.

Howsoever no bones were broken. We shook
our feathers and crept into our nest again, laughing
as loud as the best of them. The sleighs were now
formed into a string, the fiddle following, and away
we started on the road to Shaw's, bells jingling, fiddle
sounded, and every body hallooing and screaming
for joy.

Peter Shaw heard the racket two miles off, for he
is always on the look out of a moon shiny night.
He fell to kicking up a dust in the best room, to
keep it to rights; and when we arrived, the floor was
sweep, the best Japan candlesticks paraded, the fire
place filled with green wood, and little Ben was an-
coured close under the jam to tag at the broken
and hollow bones. No fire appeared, but there
were strong symptoms of it, for there was no lack
of chimney, stayed about the dancing room, which
gave me a chance to let off another compliment
upon Patty's beauty, as being the cause of draw-

ing the smoke. Every body laughed at the no-
velty of the idea. But there was no time for chat.
As soon as we had taken a swig of the hot stuff all
round, we sat the fiddle down by the jam, took the
floor, and went to work with might and main, the fiddle
keeping time with the bellows.

Not to be lengthy, we kept it up, frolickin' and
drinkin' hot stuff till midnight, and while it lasted
the fun was real genuine. But as I cast a sheep's
eye at Patty now and then, I took a notion that she
and Siah Golding were rather thick—together con-
siderin'. Thinks I, she wants to make me jealous,
to spur me on, so seeing them in close confab as I
was entering down outside, I poked my head between
them and cried boo! But the cat was soon out of the bag.
We paid the reckoning—four and six pence a piece.
Think of that! Every body grumbled, but Peet Shaw
didn't care. Then followed the crowding of sleighs,
taking in the ladies at the door. Such a hubbub and
confusion. But when my turn came, lo and behold
Patty Bean was missing! and so was Siah Golding! Here
is the end of my story, whoever wants to know the
particulars that happened in the ride home, must ask
Dolly Fisher. The deacon will tell you what sort
of a pickle Sukey came home in, and how much I
paid for the whistle. Finally, whoever went to our
meeting house the next Sunday morning, knows very
well how Patty Bean and Josiah Golding are to
square accounts.

From the United Service Journal.

VISIT TO THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT JACKSON.

Travelling through the Western States of
America in the early part of the year 1823,
I was induced by the fame of this distinguished
man, as well as by the report of his hospi-
tality, to request an introduction to him.
Gen. H. formerly an aid to the hero, and
now commanding the militia of the State of
Tennessee, being made acquainted with my
wish, came, and politely tendered me his
carriage and attendance. We left Nashville
for Gen. Jackson's seat, the Hermitage, dis-
tant about nine miles, on Saturday morning,
and arrived just as he and his lady were get-
ting into the carriage to attend a meeting of
Baptists, the latter being a strict follower of
that sect. To his church, which was erected
entirely with money supplied from his
own purse, and was situated not a mile from
his house, we repaired. Gen. Jackson's re-
ligious faith and principles, as well as every
thing else connected with him, underwent
the strictest scrutiny at the late Presidential
election. From what I saw of him, I should
suppose him a consistent Christian, making
no pretensions to being better than his neigh-
bors, but establishing that fact by a long life
of rigid probity, and the performance of
honorable and noble deeds. The affection
entertained for him by his domestics—his
neighbors, all who knew him intimately,
proves the amiability of his private life, and
the multiplicity of trusts imposed upon him
as a guardian, executor, &c. attest the con-
fidence placed in his honor and honesty.

After the service was concluded, we re-
turned to the General's house, and found
dinner ready. I had an opportunity, in the
arrangement of the dinner-table, to observe
the course of conduct by which he was en-
abled to entertain so much company, without
that unhappy consumption which would
invariably, in England, attend the like pro-
fusion of housekeeping. We had upon the
table abundance of meat—there was beef,
mutton, turkeys, geese, and several kinds of
ducks and fowls, but neither wine nor spiri-
tuous liquors of any kind. No fruits were
introduced, nor any thing save puddings,
beyond the delicious and excellently cooked
meats I have mentioned. The dinner was
served up at three o'clock, the company din-
ing in the morning; and the company con-
sisted of about thirty, of whom ten were la-
dies. They were principally travellers, at-
tracted like myself by a wish to see the "A-
merican lion;" no person of respectability
visited that part of the country at the time
I was there without making a call upon the
General. He kept open doors, and seldom
sat down to dinner with fewer than twenty
guests. The expense attending this hospi-
tality was met by the most rigid economy
in every department, by a strict personal
observation of his domestic polity, and every
thing connected with his estate. Every
day, at an early hour, he was in his fields
superintending his slaves and workmen,
with whom he remained many hours, and
every day he made the circuit of the estate,
and saw the stock.

His "farm," to use the term applied in
America to all landed properties of what-
ever dimensions, consists of about twelve
hundred acres of land, equal in quality to
any in the world. I do not know that I have
ever beheld a spot of earth more delightfully
situated, or exhibiting greater beauties
than it did at the time of my visit. "Gently
rolling," to use an American, or rather "Al-
leghanian" expression, which signifies slight
hills occurring at moderate intervals, abun-
dantly in beautiful little streams which
meander along through flowery fields; I
thought of Arcadia, and fancied myself
transported to the beautiful regions so
brightly shadowed out in the exquisite little
poem of the romantic Sydney. It was the
middle of April when I visited the Hermit-
age, a period of the year which answers to
the last day of May in England. The spring
is delightful throughout the Western States
of America, and this was a period of un-
usual warmth and verdure.

The General had, at the time of my visit
to him, about eighty slaves of both sexes,
including those employed about the kitchen.
They were the best clothed, and appar-
ently the happiest I saw in America. He
enjoys the best of characters as a master; in-
deed his reputation for humanity, is so
widely disseminated that he is continually
pestered with applications from slaves, who
according to the customs in the U. States,

have permits from their masters to go and
sell themselves, that is, choose their mas-
ters. Half a dozen came while I was there,
soliciting "Massa Jackson" to buy them.
His kindness and liberality in feeding and
clothing the hungry and destitute, are also
proverbial in that part of the country. If he
hears of a stranger falling sick, he is sure
to inquire immediately into his circumstan-
ces and condition, and instances have been
very frequent, where he has had such a one
brought to his house from a considerable
distance, and at a large expense, carefully
attended and cured, and furnished with mo-
ney to bear his expenses home.

His house is large, but very plain; the
furniture, what in America is termed "ele-
gant," in G. Britain, "decent." The grounds
around the house are not laid out with any
pretensions to taste; I do not recollect that
I have ever known an estate where nature
had done so much—that art has contributed
so little to adorn. A grove of locusts stand
in front of the house, and the kitchen gar-
den upon one side. The latter I consider a
kind of index or epitome of the proprietor's
mind. It contains, or did contain, every thing
useful, and what was useful, well culti-
vated; little merely ornamental, and that
somewhat neglected. A man naturally of
strong mind and vigorous powers, he has
acquired a great deal of useful knowledge,
which he imparts with fluency and self pos-
session. His manners are very pleasing and
graceful, and he is particularly a favorite
with the ladies. I met no man in America,
in my opinion, so well fitted the European
definition of an "accomplished man," as
General Jackson.

He now presides over the American Re-
public in the character of first executive of-
ficer. What will be the character of his ad-
ministration it is impossible to say, but I
think it will be one of great, perhaps mis-
judging economy; pacific in the manage-
ment of its foreign relations, and little dis-
posed to proscrib at home those who may
have honestly differed from the majority of
their brethren as to the merits of the two
rival candidates. President Jackson will not
be distinguished for voluminous State pa-
pers and messages, he will not send forth
lengthened expositions of national or finan-
cial policy, but he will, I think, "do up the
thinking, while others lingua-fracture the
talking," and save much money to the re-
public, by discouraging the habits of ex-
pense, which are imperceptibly sapping the
foundations of their credit, constitution and
political health. The American govern-
ment in all save its support of foreign min-
isters, where it is miserably niggardly and
parsimonious, has been getting rather pro-
fuse of late. Retrenchment in various de-
partments is necessary, that funds may be
saved to meet the imperative demands cre-
ated by increasing population and corres-
ponding wants of the States. I think Gen.
Jackson is the man to correct abuses of every
description.

Several of the cabinet he has selected
have not, it is said, the advantage of much
experience. Mr. Van Buren, the newly ap-
pointed Secretary of State, is a man of great
talent and experience, and will undoubtedly
make a most able premier. Mr. Ingham,
the Secretary of the Treasury, has not had
the advantage of a liberal education, but he
is said to be a man of vigorous understand-
ing. I know nothing of the Secretary of
War, or the Secretary of the Navy, or the
Attorney General, which compose the cabi-
net.

INTemperance.

Extract from an address pronounced before the Me-
dical Graduates of the University of Maryland, A-
pril 6, 1829, by Nathan K. Smith, M. D. Professor
of Surgery and Dean of the Faculty.

How few there are who realize that while
the sword is sleeping in its scabbard, while
plenty smiles upon our land, and pestilence
withholds its arrows, there is still abroad
among us a destroying demon, "more fell
than hunger, anguish, or the sea." It is
ascertained that more than thirty thousand
lives, are in our own country alone, annually
destroyed by this suicidal excess. The
poisoned chalice is filled at the expense of
more than three times the revenue of the na-
tion. What waste of treasures is here,
without even the poor recompense of ease
and pleasure! What destruction of human
life without one wreath of that mistaken
honor for which it is bartered in the field
of blood! Of use do I say? This obscene
idol demands the immolation of the soul,
and in her horrid orgies tramples upon all
which is great, or good, or godlike in our
nature. Well then may war, pestilence,
and famine, drop for an instant their weapons
of destruction, and look on, with aston-
ishment and envious admiration, to behold
their own havoc so far outdone.

Who better than a physician can appre-
ciate the magnitude of this wide spread
evil? And who can accomplish more in
arresting its career, than he who goes forth
as the sworn enemy of disease and vice, and
whose allies are temperance and virtue?

Such then, gentlemen, being the charac-
ter of your profession, and such the noble
objects of your ambition, let me entreat that
your exertions may correspond. If you are
enlightened by science, if you are stimulated
by a virtuous ambition, and if you dis-
charge your duty with the alacrity of be-
nevolence, fear not that your efforts will be
otherwise than happy.

A man advertises in the Zanesville Re-
publican, "Temperance Scythes, warranted
to cut without whiskey."

From the Troy (N. Y.) Sentinel, July 31.

Specie.—A Mr. Hand died a short time
since at a great age, in Stephentown, in this
county. He possessed a good farm, had al-
ways been known as a careful, saving man,
and was supposed to have left at his death
a snug little estate. He left a will, how-
ever, and upon opening that, it was disco-
vered that his farm was but a small item of
his property. In the house in which he had
dwelt for a great many years, there was one
room which he had never permitted any bo-
dy to enter, but himself; it was on the
ground floor, and in his will he gave direc-
tions to go into that room, open a trap-door,
and thereunder, in small tubs and kegs, and
other vessels, would be found a treasure of
specie. The investigation being made, the
money was indeed found, to the amount of
about \$40,000, in dollars, half dollars,
quarters, crowns, &c.

There was another clause in the will which
stated that in one of the vessels mentioned,
was a phial containing a written scroll giv-
ing information where another and still larger
deposit of specie had been made; but alas!
the treacherous ink had disappeared, de-
serted its post, or rather abandoned its
lines, and the paper told not a word of the
precious secret with which it had been
charged. What vigils will covetousness
keep till this other deposit is found—what
digging and searching there will be, till this
Kid's money shall be forthcoming!

There is no room to doubt the truth of
the story, as we are told by several of our
citizens, some of whom are personally cog-
nizant of the fact.

In Trinity Church-Yard, New York, is an
inscription on a tomb, so singularly and af-
fectingly beautiful, we cannot forbear to
record it, and the emotions it awakened in
the bosom of a stranger. It is an oblong
pile of masonry, surmounted by a slab stone,
on which are deeply cut the following words:

MY MOTHER.

The trumpet shall sound and the dead shall rise.
There are no other letters or characters to
be found on the slab or the pile. If there
is one inscription in the thousand languages
that are, or have been, of earth, fitted to re-
tain its sublime meaning through every pe-
riod of time up to the resurrection morning,
it is this. The writer seemed aware that
names would be forgotten and titles fade
from the memory of the world. He, there-
fore, engraved the name by which he first
knew her who gave him birth, on the stone—
and the dearest of all names—that of mother,
shall send a thrill through the heart of ev-
ery one who may ever lean over this monu-
mental pile. If any shall wish to know fur-
ther of her who had a child to engrave her
most enduring name upon a rock, he is
sublimely referred to the sounding of the
trumpet and the rising of the dead, when
he may know all.

Curious Annunciation.—A late Winchester
paper thus announces a marriage,—"Mar-
ried on—inst. Mr. John C. Morris, of
Harrisonburg, Va. to Miss Ann Brown,
daughter of the late Judge Brown, of Wilkes
co. N. Carolina.—N. B. The bride is said
to be worth at least 30,000 dollars."—It
was formerly the fashion to inform the
world on every occasion of this sort, that
the bride was "accomplished, beautiful and
amiable"—and we have no doubt all this
has been said of many a fair damsel who
could boast of no accomplishments beyond
a smattering of Webster's spelling-book,
Murray's Grammar and the old Virginia
shuffle—of no beauty, except beauty con-
sists in red curly hair, an oblique look,
a flat nasal organ, and a wide mouth—and
of none but that sort of amiability, which,
in six months, turns the honey-moon into a
most bitter pill, and compels the unlucky
partner of the "amiable" creature to "fore-
warn the public against trusting her on his
account." We were glad when this "fash-
ion" took a turn, and relieved us from the
necessity of publishing what we knew, in
some cases, were most diabolical thumpers.
But, we must confess we do not admire the
new change, by which the bride's wealth or
poverty is to be made known: all fortune-
hunters will be terribly aggrieved whenever
they perceive that they have missed an op-
portunity of securing comfortable lodgings
for life—while those who are poor, will, in
all probability, let it be known soon enough
that "love has flown out of the window,"
without the necessity of enabling others to
anticipate it. In the mean time we con-
gratulate "Mr. John C. Morris, of Hatti-
sonburg," on his good fortune.

Lynchburg Virginian.

Infantile courage and Generosity.—Two
bulls, of equal bravery, although by no
means equally matched in size and strength,
happening to meet near the front of Laird's
house, in the highlands of Scotland, began
a fierce battle, the noise of which soon drew
to one of the windows the lady of the man-
sion. To her infinite terror, she beheld her
only son, a boy between five and six years
of age, belabouring with a stiff cudgel the
stouter of the belligerents. "Dougald! what
are you about!" exclaimed the affrighted
mother. "Helping the little bull," was the
gallant young hero's reply.

A wicked wag in the Boston Courier has
anagrammatized the name of Anne Royall
as follows—"all annoy."

Mr. Clay, in his late speech at Lexington,
Ky. says, with an air of triumph, as if he
thought he was putting a puzzling question
to his opponents—

"I would ask what the reform intend-
ed?" "The people have a right to know
what great blessing was intended by their
rulers for them."

Answer by the U. States Telegraph.—The infusion
of a prompt and rigid accountability into the money
departments, by means of which public officers should
no longer be enabled to retain in their hands the pub-
lic funds for their private purposes, and at the same
time to conceal their defalcations; a vigilant and faith-
ful discharge of duty by a body of individuals, many
of whom, during the last 4 years, have been employ-
ed by gentlemen high in office in the furtherance of
their political objects, who have misapplied the time
and labor which was the property of the country, for
individual benefit, and who have brought disgrace
upon the reputation of the government by an open
and active participation in the conflicts of party. We
cannot descend to a detail of all the abuses which
the late administration has left behind, and which the
present is called on to redress. Mr. Clay will be en-
lightened on this subject at no distant day, with all
the intelligence which he now complains of lacking."

We copy the following article, from the
Massachusetts Magazine, for January, 1789,
which is headed thus:

"LATE OCCURRENCES."—*Charleston, 20th December,*
(1788).—Yesterday, was brought from Wilkes County,
State of Georgia, a large hoghead of Cotton in
seed, which was rolled all the way through thick
and thin in the same manner as Tobacco is usually
rolled to this market. The man who brought it
here, says, there is a great quantity of that valuable
article in the neighborhood, which will soon beset
here."

Death of Charles Gilfert.—The death of
Mr. Charles Gilfert, late lessee and manager
of the Bowery Theatre, was singular
and extraordinary. We understand that he
died literally of madness, produced almost
instantaneously, on hearing that Mr. Hack-
et had taken the Theatre with which he had
been so closely connected from its founda-
tion. The phrenzy came suddenly and ter-
ribly upon him, and continued, without abate-
ment until this morning, when he drop-
ped down dead. He neither ate nor slept,
nor was he undressed, for six or seven days
—but paced his room, watched and guard-
ed by five or six men, to prevent violence
upon himself. Mr. G. was an active man,
of great musical science and taste, and a
composer of no mean reputation.

Genius and Common Sense.—Genius read
novels, plays, and poems. Common Sense,
studied the multiplication table. Genius
wrote poetry, Common Sense copied in-
voices. Genius devoted himself to the service
of the ladies in parlor and ball room—so
did Common Sense, behind his counter.
Genius measured syllables, Common Sense
measured ribbons. Genius married a Lit-
erary Lady—Common Sense an Industrious
Woman. Genius published a work en-
titled "Dry Sayings"—it didn't sell—Genius
was arrested at the Printer's suit, and went
to jail. Common Sense published an ad-
vertisement for "Dry Goods"—paid the
printer, and grew rich, Genius took the ben-
efit of the act, but not the benefit of expe-
rience. Genius has turned School-master,
and has fourteen scholars at seventy-five
cents per quarter each, his stock in trade
consists of seven old spelling books, two
benches and one table. Common Sense has
seventy-five thousand dollars in the funds,
and his stock in trade is worth about one
hundred thousand more.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Gentlemen.—Directly opposite my board-
ing house, is a Presbyterian church; con-
spicuously in front of which is erected
a large sign, labelled, "—", dealer
in porter, spirits, cigars, &c. Now I
am a member of a temperance society,
and read your paper every morning before
breakfast. The idea of a church porter house
but ill comports with my feelings, and if
you think it worth noticing, I wish you to
recommend a more appropriate device for the
sacred temple.

Reply to the above.

Appropriate and approved.—The Post has
helped us to a motto for the church referred to
by a correspondent on Saturday, which
happens to have a liquor store underneath.
We do not believe a better one could be
found if the editor should search a month.
It runs thus:—

"There's a Spirit above and a spirit below,
A Spirit of bliss and a spirit of woe;
The Spirit above is the Spirit divine,
And the spirit below is the spirit of wine."

A young Jew returning from a London
Theatre with a female relation, was mal-
treated by a watchman. The watchman
endeavored to justify his conduct, by as-
serting that the Jew was drunk; but the latter
found no difficulty in disproving the accu-
sation, the presiding magistrate, and the
principal police officer uniting in declar-
ing that they had never known a Jew
intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors.
Our readers will recollect that there are
a great number of Jews in London, many
of whom are uneducated.—*Phil. Gaz.*

A Frenchman assured one of our friends
that his countrymen never buy an article at
the seller's first price. For instance, said
he, "one of them came into my store the
other day, and priced a pair of silver buck-
les. I asked him seven dollars. 'Eleven!'
I gave you nine." "Seven is the price, sir,
not eleven." "Seven! I give you five!"
Phil. Chron.

Communications.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

To Edmund Leberry, Esq.

Sir: The time and manner of your Address, of the 31st July, "to the Free-men of the Counties of Richmond, Anson, Moore, Cumberland and Montgomery," (why you omitted the Free-men of Robeson County, you can best tell,) will explain the reason of my addressing this letter to you, in this way.

Your address is an attempt at a reply to a Circular which I published some three weeks ago. You had ample time, after you saw my circular, to have replied to it, eight days before you did. But it did not suit your purposes to act candidly, and you chose to retain your reply, and to make a publication of it at a time, when you knew, that any notice which I might take of it, could not find its way into the District before the election was over. This device, however, shall not avail you. Although this day determines the question, whether you or myself are the choice of the District, and nothing, now to be said, can have any influence over the election, yet I will, for the benefit of future times and future candidates, and in aid of truth, proceed to examine your Circular, and to strip the veil from off certain transactions, which, with more zeal than skill, you have endeavored to throw around them.

If you have forgotten, the people of this District still remember, that in a Circular which you published some time towards the last of June, you boasted, most vainly, of the assistance you had given to the vigorous execution of the late war, while, in the same paragraph, you hinted very broadly, that the friends of the present administration, including myself, had been active in rendering your patriotic exertions odious and unpopular with the people. As I had never before heard of your vigorous co-operation with the friends of the then administration—as I had never heard of your either volunteering yourself, or encouraging your fellow-citizens to do so, I thought I would turn to the Journals of the General Assembly, for the year 1813, when I knew that certain war measures were before that body, to see what prominent and distinguished part you took in carrying on the war. And Sir! what evidence do those Journals contain?—Do they not shew, that upon a motion made to appoint a committee to enquire into the conduct of Governor Stone, who was, then, one of our Senators in Congress, and had voted against supplies for carrying on the war, you voted in the negative?—That upon the report coming in, censuring Mr. Stone for betraying the feelings and sentiments of his constituents, in voting against the war measures, you voted to have the report recommitted for amendment and alteration? And that when the question was taken upon concurring with the report and adopting it, you found it convenient to absent yourself from the House, although but the moment before, you had voted to have the report recommitted? Do not these same Journals shew, that when the Bill authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money for the purpose of providing means for the public defence, came before the Senate, that you were one of those, who voted to strike out of the Bill, the section providing for the purchase of small arms, and also the sum proposed to have been appropriated to the purchase of arms? Do not these same Journals shew, that you also voted for striking out of another bill the sum of \$50,000 proposed to have been appropriated "to provide means to furnish supplies to the militia which may be called into the service of the State for the year 1814?"

That the Journals show these votes, you cannot, you dare not deny. Nor have you denied them, in the public addresses which we have made to the people, though often challenged to do so, but have endeavored to palliate and explain them as well as you could. And indeed Sir! the various grounds of defence which you have assumed on this point, plainly shew that, when you threw out your empty boast about your patriotic exertions in behalf of the war, you imagined, that your declaration would pass for true, without examination. When I first read these Journals at Anson Court in your hearing, you rested your defence, chiefly, upon the ground, that the General Government was bound to furnish arms and munitions of war, and that the State of North Carolina was not bound to furnish either. The next week, at Richmond, you took shelter under the name of Mr. Branch, and contended, that as he had voted as you had done, that therefore you were excusable. Subsequently you have taken higher ground, and now complain that I have done you injustice, because I have not stated, that you voted for the bill to "provide means to furnish supplies to the militia," after your unsuccessful attempt to strike out of the sum proposed to have been appropriated for the purchase of those supplies. If I have done you injustice, I regret it, though I am entirely unconscious of it. I repeat it, I am not disposed to undervalue your merits or your services. But when you complain of my injustice in not stating a fact, which does not appear by the Journals, you will excuse me, if I retort the charge. The Journals do indeed shew, that after you had voted to strike out of the first bill, the section authorizing the purchase of small arms, and also the sum of \$25,000 appropriated to the purchase of arms, you voted for it, but they do not shew, that you ever voted for the second bill, providing supplies for the militia of 1814. That you may have voted for it, is a possible case; that you voted against it, is probable, from the fact of your other votes on the war questions, and from the circumstance, that you were in the habit of evading to vote upon questions coming before the Senate in which you thought your popularity was at stake. For this latter assertion of mine, the Journals of the Senate afford abundant evidence, and if you are disposed to deny it, I will furnish the public with the proof.

Your conduct, in relation to your boasting about what you did in supporting the war, reminds me of a some mischievous boy, who having thrown a stone at a companion, and receiving a smart slap on the cheek for his rudeness, runs to his mamma, and complains that he has been whipped. In your first Circular, you boast, that you had been very patriotic and very active and very zealous in supporting the war, and insinuate that I had been the very reverse. When the Journals of the Assembly, are examined, and contrasted with your vain boasting, instead of sustaining your declarations by any thing like proof—instead of shewing wherein your patriotism, your activity and your zeal consisted, you complain to the public, that I have been hunting up old Journals, to cull out some vote of yours on which to ground charges against you! Indeed!—and do not those musty Journals rise like so many spectres upon your astonished vision?—do they not contain evidence, which you could wish to see buried in the depths of oblivion?—do they not shew that the zeal, which you would now play off as bright and pure, was then cold, calculating and lifeless?—But Sir! I must hasten on to another part of your late Address, in which you say, that you will not enquire "whether it was for the sake of command and salary that my patriotism was elicited?" when I volunteered my services in the late war. Your insinuation here is as unmanly as it is false, and shews the emptiness of the head and the foulness of the heart that conceived it.—You need not be told, for you have long known it, that at the moment of my volunteering my services, I was extensively and profitably engaged in the practice of the Law, making three or four times as much by my profession as I could by going into service.—that I was in grade, much inferior, to many others who, at the same time, made a tender of their services, and that therefore, I could not be tempted by the prospect of the "command" of the troops.—and that when the troops were organized at Fort Johnston, the command was bestowed upon me by Governor Hawkins and Major General Brown, without my seeking or asking for it. There are some men, whose patriotism is regulated by pounds, shillings and pence, and who look to the

profit of an enterprise for the inducements to enter into it: I am not one of these.

After this dark and malignant insinuation against me, in order to exhibit yourself and your patriotism in the brightest colours, by contrast with mine, you go on to say "but I will say, that had my personal services been necessary in defending the country, they would have been rendered without waiting to carry a commission in my pocket." Indeed!—and who are you Sir! that you should have been absolved from a duty common to all—white, or what, threw around you so much sanctity as to render your body sacred, and exempt you from an obligation demanded from all the rest of your fellow-citizens?—was your patriotism of that pure and ethereal nature, that it was sufficient for you to stay at home, while it animated the bosoms and encouraged the hearts of such of your fellow-citizens as took up arms to defend you and yours? When, in the language of the one Address to the President of the United States, the one landing was unknown, the plunder of our towns and sea-board was anticipated, the State was defenceless, and the General Government had taken no measures to defend our sea coast, did you not then deem your personal services necessary to aid in defending the country?—What right had you to stay at home, while the rest of your fellow-citizens were exposing themselves to dangers, diseases and death for the defence of the country? If you really believed that the State was in danger of invasion from a proud and relentless foe, answer, if you can, to an abashed and insulted people, why you voted to strike out the provision for the purchase of small arms,—why you voted to strike out in the first instance, the appropriation made for the purchase of arms,—why you voted for striking out the appropriation proposed to have been made for supplies to the militia—and why, at this day, you proudly and contemptuously say, that in defending your country, they should have been rendered? If the State was invaded, or was in danger of invasion, was it not the solemn duty of every man to take up arms to repel the invaders?—And what, let me repeat, exempted you from this imperative obligation? Were you a better man, or better patriot, more holy and more sacred than your neighbours?—Was your body too delicate to be exposed to hardships and dangers, or was your blood too precious to be split in defence of your country?—Answer Sir!—You have touched a chord which will sound harshly in the ear of every freeman and patriot.

You shall hear from me again next week, upon other topics connected with the election, at which time I propose to furnish you with a few extracts from the Journals of the General Assembly.

With due respect, your obs't.

J. A. CAMERON.

Fayetteville, August 13, 1829.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: The Story of the "Edgefield Ghost," now going the rounds of the papers, and which appeared in your's of last week, brought to my recollection, a well authenticated account of strange noises heard more than a century ago, at the house of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, a well informed and respectable clergyman of the Church of England, and the father of John Wesley, the distinguished founder of the Methodist Church. The account may be found in the Notes to the first volume of Southey's life of Wesley, from page 361 to 379. From the papers containing the account, I have made a few short extracts for the Observer, thinking that they would interest some of your readers. The first is

A letter from Mrs. Wesley, the mother of John, to her son Samuel, dated January 12, 1716-7.

"The reason of our fears is as follows:—On the first of December our maid heard, at the door of the dining room, several dismal groans, like a person in extremes, at the point of death.—Some nights after (two or three) several of the family heard a strange knocking in divers places, usually three or four knocks at a time, and then stayed a little. This continued every night for a fortnight; sometimes it was in the garret, but most commonly in the nursery. We all heard it: but your father, and I was not willing he should be informed of it, lest he should fancy it was against his own death, which indeed we all apprehended. But when it began to be so troublesome, both day and night, that few or none of our family durst be alone, I resolved to tell him of it, being minded he should speak to it. At first he would not believe but somebody did it to alarm us; but the night after, as soon as he was in bed, it knocked loudly nine times, just by his bedside.—Afterwards he heard it as the rest. One night it made such a noise, in the room over our heads, as if several persons were walking, then run up and down stairs;—your father and I rose and went down in the dark to light a candle.—Just as we came to the bottom of the broad stairs, having hold of each other, on my side there seemed as if somebody had emptied a bag of money at my feet, and on his, as if all the bottles under the stairs (which were many) had been dashed in a thousand pieces."

Extract of a letter from Miss Emily Wesley, to her brother Samuel.

"I am so far from being superstitious, that I was too much inclined to infidelity, so that I heartily rejoice at having such an opportunity of convincing myself, past doubt or scruple, of the existence of some benighted beings those we see. My sisters, in the paper chamber, had heard noises, and told me of them, but I did not much believe, till one night about a week after the first groans were heard, which was the beginning, just before the clock had struck ten, I went down stairs to lock the doors. Scarcely had I got up the best stairs, when I heard a noise like a person throwing down a vast coil in the middle of the fore kitchen, and all the splinters seemed to fly about from it. I was not much frightened; but went to my sister Susy, and we together went all over the lower rooms, but there was nothing out of order. Our dog was asleep, and our cat in the other end of the house. No sooner was I got up stairs, but I heard a noise among many bottles that stand under the best stairs, just like throwing of a great stone among them, which had broken them all to pieces. This made me hasten to bed, but my sister Hetty, who sits always to wait on my father going to bed, was sitting on the lowest step on the garret stairs, the door being shut at her back, when soon after, there came down stairs behind her, something like a man in a loose night gown trailing after him, which made her fly rather than run to me in the nursery. All this time we never told my father of it, but soon after we did. He smiled and gave no answer, but was more careful than usual from that time to see us to bed, imagining it to be some of us young women, that sat up late and made a noise. His incredulity, and especially his insinuating it to us, and our lovers, made me, I own, desirous of its continuance, till he was convinced. As for my mother, she firmly believed it to be rats, and sent for a horn to blow them away. I laughed to think how wisely they were employed, who were striving half a day to fright away Jeffrey (for that name I gave it) with a horn. But whatever it was, I perceived it could be made angry. For from that time it was so outrageous, there was no quiet for us after ten at night. I heard frequently between ten and eleven, something like the quick winding up of a jack, at the corner of the room by my bed's head. This was the common signal of its commencing. Then it would knock on the floor three times; then at my sister's bed's head, in the same room, almost always three together, and then stay. The sound was hollow and loud, so as none of us could even imagine it. It would answer to my mother, if she stamped on the floor and bid it. It would knock when I was putting the children to bed, just under me where I sat. I was not much frightened at first and very little at last. It never followed me as it did my sister Hetty. I have been

with her when it has knocked under her feet, and when she has removed, has followed and kept just under her feet."

Extracts from an account by Mr. Wesley himself, (the father.)

"Something like the steps of a man was heard going up and down stairs, at all hours of the night, and vast rumblings below stairs, and in the garrets. I went out of doors, sometimes alone, at others with company, and walked round the house but could see or hear nothing. Several nights the latch of our lodging chamber would be lifted up very often when all were in bed. When we were at prayers and came to the prayers for King George and the Prince, it would make a great noise over our heads constantly, whence some of the family called it a Jacobite." I have been thrice pushed by an invisible power, once against the corner of my desk in the study, a second time against the door of the matted chamber, a third time against the right side of the frame of my study door, as I was going in. I followed the noise into almost every room in the house, both by day and by night, with lights and without, and have sat alone for some time, and when I heard the noise, spoke to it to tell me what it was, but never heard any articulate voice, and only once or twice, two or three feeble squeaks, a little louder than the chirping of a bird, but not like the noise of rats, which I have often heard.—When the prayer for the King and Prince were omitted there was no knocking in time of prayer, but there always was when these were used.

"If the general circumstances which follow, (says an account of Samuel Wesley's) 'most, if not all the family were frequent witnesses.

"After any noise was heard, the wind commonly rose and whistled very loud round the house, and the latches were frequently lifted up, the windows clattered, and whatever iron or brass was about the chamber rung and jarred exceedingly. When it was in any room, let them make what noise they would, its dead hollow note would be clearly heard above them. The sound very often seemed in the air in the middle of the room, nor could they ever make any such themselves by any contrivance. The mastiff barked violently at it the first day, but afterwards, and sometimes before the family perceived it, he ran whining or silent, to shelter himself behind some of the company. It never came by day till my mother ordered the horn to be blown; after that, scarce any one could go from one room to another, but the latch of the room they went to was lifted up before they touched it. It never came to my father's study till he talked to it sharply, called it deaf and dumb devil, and bid it cease to disturb the innocent children, and come to him in his study, if it had any thing to say to him."

"An author (says Southey in his life of John Wesley) who in this age relates such a story, and treats it as not utterly incredible, and absurd, must expect to be ridiculed, but the testimony upon which it rests is too strong to be set aside, because of the strangeness of the relation. The letters which passed at the time between Samuel Wesley and the family at Epworth, the journal which Mr. Wesley kept of these remarkable transactions, and the evidence concerning them which John afterwards collected, fell into the hands of Dr. Priestley, and were published by him as perhaps the best authenticated and best told story of the kind any where extant. He observes in favour of the story, that all the parties seem to have been sufficiently well of fear, and also free from credulity, and that the general belief that such things were supernatural."

If Mr. Editor, you should think this story worth publication in your paper, and should be disposed still further to amuse your readers in this way, you may find a yet more frightful story in the Encyclopedia Britannica, article SECTRE.

"The Spirit's disturbing the prayers for the King, made the Old Gentleman angry, and caused him to repeat the prayer, which being stated in some of the letters to his son Samuel, he replied, 'As to the Devil's being an enemy to King George, were I the King myself, I should rather Old Nick should be my enemy than my friend.'"

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ENIGMA.

I am a word of seven letters, found throughout the United States, but more generally in Scotland. My 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, is a culinary preparation, though my 4, 5, 6, and 2, is an animal and vegetable excrement, my 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7, was the beginning, is also the consequence of fright; my 7, 5, 6, and 2, is an article of diet which by ladies of strict etiquette is sometimes taken with my 7, 3, 5, and 2, though the labourer commonly takes it with my 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, as a beverage my 4, 5, 7, 3, and 6, even then my 1, 4, 3, 5, and 2, is sometimes seen in his face—it moreover furnishes a Sunday meal for my 6, 5, and 2; my 7, 6, 3, 5, and 2 was once the strong hold of the candidate for those honors expressed by my 1, 7, 3, 2, and 3. In the morning of creation, the sun emerged from my 3, 5, 1, and 2, though during his course he visited my 4, 3, 1, and 7, not long after his departure my 1, 2, 5, and 6, was visible in the heavens. To gratify my 7, 5, 1, 2, and 3, Eve did risk her all, and by referring to the Bible it will be seen that she first discovered the real meaning of my 3, 5, and 2; 'was my 3, 5, and 6, gave Adam cognizance of the Creator's approach, and though he did not, worse men have concealed themselves in my 1, 2, 6, 5, and 4; God cursed the earth and made it productive of my 7, 5, 6, 3, and 1; my 1, 5, and 4, is an article of great utility to the mechanic and surgeon; editors also use them, particularly Major Noah, but to make, and use it skillfully, my 5, 0, and 2 is required; my 4, 5, and 6, is "war;" my 5, 4, and 3, is almost as bad as "pestilence;" too much of my 4, 5, 1, 7, and 3 might cause "famine;" yet my 6, 3, 1, and 2 is incompatible with each; my 6, 5, 7, and 3, is invariably coveted by the merchant for my 4, 5, 6, 3, my 4, 5, 2, 7, and 1, was a learned divine, whose name will be remembered till Gabriel shall set foot upon my 1, 3, and 5; my 3, 6, 5, and 2, is a latin word translated by my 4, 5, and 1; my 2, 3, 1, and 7, is a valuable instrument in the hands of a chemist, and my 7, 5, and 6, is a sovereign remedy for tetters.

Is it not strange that seven letters, All consonants but two, By permutation should cure tetters And also puzzle you? Clover Green, N. C., July 15, 1829.

From the Raleigh Register.

Interference.—The Register of the 23d July, contains an extract from the Minutes of a Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held at Fayetteville on the 13th, wherein they resolve that they will not vote for men who treat for Electioneering purposes, and recommend the private members of that Church to follow their example. Suppose such a resolution to become universal throughout the State, what would be the result? A total disfranchisement of every member of our Church and a total loss of all influence in the government? The pious members of that Conference seem not to have perceived, that, in proportion as the sober, moral, religious part of the community absent themselves from the polls, exactly in that proportion do they increase the power and influence of the immoral and intemperate.

The object of that Quarterly Conference is a praiseworthy one, but the means recommended seems calculated to defeat its own intention. I beg leave, therefore, to propose the following in lieu thereof:

Resolved, That we will not partake of any meat or drink offered by any candidate, or others, for Electioneering purposes.

If this sentiment be adopted generally, candidates will soon become ashamed of offering to treat those who refuse to partake, and the practice will die without a struggle. Until then, it is folly in a few individuals, dispersed over the country, to attempt to control it by such rash promises as the one contained in that resolution.

It often happens that among several candidates, some are enlightened men of great moral worth, who give into the practice just so far as may be necessary to prevent their not treating from being made an objection, and who would joyfully aid in suppressing intemperance of every kind, while their opponents, the reverse in every respect, build their hopes of success on a profuse use of ardent spirits. In such a contest, shall the sober, religious part of society stand idle—bound by a foolish vow—and see the intemperate carry the day in triumph?

A METHODIST.

The Supreme Court rose on Tuesday last. Previous to its adjournment, the appointment of Chief Justice was conferred on Judge Henderson.

The following is a List of Causes decided at this Term:

EQUITY CASES.

Executors of Christian L. Benzen v. Jesse Robinson & others, from Wilkes. Leave to rehear the interlocutory order refused in the Court below and petition to rehear, dismissed with costs.

Robert H. Wynne & Wife v. Peyton R. Tunstall, from Halifax. Sale of land and resale ordered. Decree against the defendant Alston, for rents and profits.

Luke Bentley & others v. Benjamin Forbes & others, from Pitt. Decree for the amount of the recovery upon the petition in Pitt, against all the defendants—each party to pay its own costs in this Court and the Court below.

Mary J. Hester & others v. James Hester and Samuel Young, Ex'rs, from Granville. Decree for Complainants.

Susanna Johns & others v. Kezanna Pickett & others, from Rutherford. Decree upon report—sale confirmed, and order of reference to David L. Swain to take the accounts of Hiram Whitted.

Joseph J. Alston, Executor v. John Huckaby & others, from Franklin. The property purchased by Huckaby at the execution sale against Benj. Hill's Ex'rs, to be considered the property of said Hill as though no sale had been made. Huckaby to be allowed his bids.

James Henderson & others v. Robert Wilson & others, Executors, from Mecklenburg. The heirs at law are entitled to the money for which the land was sold, as the appropriation made of it, by the testator, cannot take effect.

David Smith v. Margaret Houston, by her Guardian, from Mecklenburg. Report confirmed and decree accordingly.

David White & A. J. Calvin v. Executors of A. J. White, from New Hanover. Upon hearing the petition, the interlocutory decree is reversed, and the original bill dismissed at the costs of the Complainants.

Benjamin Kimball v. Thomas Bustin, from Halifax. Decree for Complainant.

James McCabe and wife & others v. Charles Spruill, Executor, from Tyrrell. Final decree for Complainants.

Lewis Ellis v. William Ellis, from Edgecomb. Petition to rehear allowed and former decree reversed. Sarah Spencer v. Jas. Greenlee, from Burke. Petition to rehear allowed, and former decree reversed and bill dismissed with costs.

Henry Cooke v. Mildred Streeter & others, from Wake. Bill dismissed with costs.

Jesse Kirby & Thomas Oaks v. William Bird & others, from Rowan. Final decree for Complainants.

Andrew Allison v. Robert Worke & others, from Iredell. Referred to Clerk to take account.

Wm. Redmond v. Azel Sharpe, from Iredell. Ordered, that the issues be submitted to a Jury in Iredell.

Dempsey Eure v. Benj. Sharpe & others, from Edgecomb. Bill dismissed with costs.

James G. Stony v. Lewis Stocks, alias Lewis Pelt & others, from Craven. Decree below reversed. Decree for Compt' for same amount, only varying the proportions to be paid by Defendants, or rather chargeable on the lands respectively purchased by them.

Peyton R. Tunstall & others v. David Clarke & others, from Halifax. Decree of the Court below reversed—Cause remanded.

James H. Smith, Adm'r. v. Rob. H. Helme & others, from Johnston. Bill dismissed with costs.

James Reeves v. Adams & Blackwood, from Orange. Decree for Compt.

Wm. Buford v. The Adm'r. Willis Pilkerton & Riland Roberts, from Stokes. Remanded to the Court below.

John A. Averitt, Adm'r. v. Hez. Wilder, from Onslow. Decree of the Court below reversed, and Cause remanded.

James Kerby & Step. Grice v. Joel Newsom & Jesse Aycock's heirs, from Johnston. Final decree for Compt's.

John Peace, jr. v. John Smith & Nelson Nailing, from Granville. Bill dismissed—each party paying its own costs.

Harrison Terrell & others v. Jo. Horn & Wife, from Wake. Bill dismissed with costs.

Jacques La Grade & others v. University of N. Carolina, from Beaufort. Decree for Compt's.

Jesse Ives & Wife v. James Sumner's Ex'rs from Perquimans. Bill dismissed with costs.

Charles G. Field & Wife v. Wm. & Thos. B. Eaton, Ex'rs. &c. from Warren. Decree that the legacy be equally divided between Compt's and Defendants.

Thomas C. Dunn v. John Holloway & others, from Montgomery. Bill dismissed with costs, and Judgment for the recovery at Law.

Thos. F. Norlett v. Henry Johnston's Adm'r, & others, from Bertie. Partial decree for Complainant. Bill retained as to the other parties.

Peter Arrington v. State Bank. Bill dismissed with costs.

Jno. Barnes v. Turner Dickinson, from Wayne. Bill dismissed with costs.

Buncombe Turnpike Company v. Rob't. Williamson & others, Commissioners, from Buncombe. Bill dismissed with costs.

Henry Wood & Thos. Rouchelle v. Heirs of John Dellinger, from Burke. Judgment according to Sci. Fa.

LAW CASES.

Matthias Idol, Appellant v. Benj. Jones, from Stokes. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Mary Watts v. John M. Greenlee, from Burke. Judgment reversed, and judgment for Def't.

Den on dem. of Francis Graham & J. J. Dancy v. Catherine Breemon & Jesse H. Mooring, from Pitt. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

State Bank v. Ambrose Knox & Wm. Martin, from Pasquotank. Judgment affirmed, and judgment for Def'ts.

Wm. R. Smith & others v. John M. Greenlee, from Rutherford. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

Benj. Sutton, Ex'r. v. Henry Howell, App't, from Perquimans. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and judgment for the Def't.

Abel Shepherd v. Isaac Lane, App't, from Randolph. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and new trial granted.

Nath. Bond, App't v. John B. Matthias, from Chowan. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Mary Sanders, Adm'r. of John Sanders v. David

Sanders, Ex'r. Isaac Sanders, from Onslow. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Charles Phelps App't v. James Blount, from Johnston. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

James Terrell, Ex'r. v. J. & C. Underwood, from Wake. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Elizabeth Dolby v. Young Jones & J. Walton, from Wake. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Charles Byrd v. William Benton, App't, from Onslow. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

Jordan Densow v. Joel Sledge, from Wayne. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

Wales & Erwin, Adm'rs. v. John Cooke, from Iredell. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Den on dem. of Daniel Glisson, jun. Adm'r. v. Daniel & William Herring, App'ts, from Duplin. Judgment of the Court below reversed and judgment affirmed.

F. T. Leake, App't. v. Angus Gilchrist, from Johnston. Judgment reversed—nonsuit set aside and new trial granted.

Duncan McItee v. James McNeill, from Johnston. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Catharine Watts, by James Watts, v. John M. Greenlee, from Burke. Judgment reversed and a new trial awarded.

The Governor to the use of the State Bank v. John Twitty & others, from Rutherford. Judgment of dismissal reversed and cause remanded.

Anne Stallings & others v. the Adm'rs. of Raleigh Stallings & others, from Johnston. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Joseph T. Farrisbault v. Horace Ely & others, from Iredell. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Ambrose F. Collier & Wife v. Haston Pope, from Chatham. Oath of insolvency administered, and defendant discharged.

Geo. Delius & G. W. Gloystein v. Gordon C. Thornton, App't, from Wayne. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

Den on dem. of Jos. Rhem v. John Jackson, from Craven. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

Burton W. Bowd v. Flora Wadsworth, from Johnston. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

Den on dem. of Rhodes v. John Johnston, from Robeson. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Philip Brittain v. James Allen, App't, fromcombe. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

STATE CASES.

State v. Wm. R. Poole, from Wake. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and judgment for Def'ts. ant.

State v. Moses Justice, from Iredell. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

State v. Philip Rufford, from Wayne. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

State v. Ephraim Boswell & others, from Wayne. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

State v. Arthur, slave of Elijah Shepherd, from Onslow. Judgment affirmed and judgment for the State.

State v. Neil Shaw, from Cumberland. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

State v. Thomas Norman, from Guilford. Judgment reversed. Ordered that the Court proceed to judgment of death against the defendant.

State v. Harvey Sawyer, from Currituck. Judgment affirmed.

Travelling.—The Gazette informs us that the steamboat North America left here yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, for Albany, with nearly one thousand passengers, being the greatest number of persons that ever ascended the Hudson in one boat.

N. Y. American.

St. Augustine, July 29.

Accidental Death.—Was drowned, by the upsetting of a boat, in the North River, about six miles from this city, Harry Griffin, formerly of North Carolina, where he is said to have left relations. He had resided in this city two or three years, and was about 45 years of age. His body was recovered soon after its immersion, and brought to the city and interred.

Berwick, Columbia Co., Penn. Aug. 1.

The Harvest.—A majority of the farmers of this county are nearly through with the harvest, which, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather in the early part of the season, turns out unusually good. The crops of wheat and rye were never more abundant, and from present appearance, we anticipate a fine crop of Buckwheat and Corn.

Twangs of the day.—The Doylestown intelligence told a very clever story the other day, of a cabinet-maker in that village, who drives his lathes by means of dogs, sundry notices of the marvellous application of canine power were drawn forth from the neighboring Editors; and among the rest, the Mount Holly Chronicle asserts that his neighbor, Mr. Miller "has had a similar constructed wheel in operation for a long time, which beats the Bucks county concern all out. It is turned by three well trained dogs, who move with the greatest regularity, and keep step equal to the Mount Holly Cadets. They turn the griststone, spin the lathe, carry the paintmill, rock the cradle when occasion requires—and, we expect before long to see them propelling a boat up and down Rancocas or outstripping some of our spacious steamers on the Delaware."

Now this is all very well—though it falls far short of a contrivance which we lately stumbled across in visiting a friend on the Schuylkill. A poor neighbor of his has a machine invented by himself, driven by three young bull-dogs, which grate coffee, shells peas, irons the clothes, and stitches wristbands at the same time. It may be added, that those who have seen it do not doubt the

FOREIGN.

From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 3.
IMPORTANT RUMOR.

We learn from the owner of the French brig and schooner which arrived here on Wednesday last, from Guadeloupe; that previous to their sailing, a vessel arrived at Point Petre in a very short passage from the Russian fleet blockading the Dardanelles, were taken possession of by the Russian Admiral; whereon the commanders of the French and British fleets made a demand for their restoration, which being refused, force was resorted to, and resulted in the destruction of the Russian fleet.

We have not been able to learn the date of the sailing of the vessel from Marseilles, on which rests the probability of the report—but as the above brig and schooner had only sixteen days passage from Goree (Africa) to Guadeloupe, the passage of the vessel from Marseilles may have been proportionably short. The position occupied by the respective fleets at our last dates, and the excitement occasioned by the blockade, gives probability to the rumor.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Boston, Capt. Mackey, arrived at Boston on Saturday—having sailed on the 21st of June. The several Boston papers have furnished slips, containing extracts from the London papers to the 20th inclusive—Liverpool of the 21st and Paris of the 17th.

The London Courier of June 19th, scoffs at the idea that the war between Turkey and Russia will be extended to the rest of Europe. England, it says, will remain at peace.

Mr. Banks, the high Tory Anti-Catholic candidate, has lost his election for Cambridge, which Mr. Cavendish, the Whig Pro-Popery has gained by a great majority. The result was, we believe, somewhat unexpected; at least if we are to rely upon that part of the Press which was the avowed organ of the losing candidate, his success was considered as beyond doubt.

Manchester accounts of the 18th June, show no material change in the state of the cotton trade. The demand for low yarns, continued good, and the prices steady, but without any advance. There was also a demand for low printed cloth, and other articles for foreign markets; but the country trade was inactive and unprofitable.

Letters from Malta of the 18th of May, state that the British fleet had sailed for Navarino, and that the Greek blockade was to be raised forthwith. No ulterior destination of the fleet is mentioned.

The news from the seat of War, is no later—indeed the extracts given, "from the frontiers of Wallachia," are not so late, as from the Russian Head Quarters.

From Lisbon.—The following extract from a letter received by the ship North Star, from St. Ubes, arrived at Baltimore, dated Lisbon, June 10, though not so late as previous advices, gives some new and additional views relative to the state of that distressed country.—*Marylander.*

"This kingdom has been suffering since the arrival of the Despot, who, during his usurped reign, has hanged 24 of the most respectable class of men—imprisoned upwards of 30,000, besides 12,000 which have fled to foreign countries to prevent being prosecuted. All the liberals presume that England, say the Duke of Wellington and Lord Bessborough, are the supporters of the tyrannical government of the usurper, Don Miguel—Time, however, will discover all.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs stated lately, in the Chamber of Deputies, that "the disorders and miseries of all kinds, of which Portugal was the scene, engaged the most serious attention of the court of France, and of the courts that are more immediately interested in the fate of the kingdom."

Destructive Fires.—About a quarter before one o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the rear of A. Lane's Cabinet shop, No. 21 Catherine street, (between Harman and Henry,) and raged for more than an hour.

Another Theatre burnt!—At 3 o'clock, and before the firemen had left the other fire, the Mount Pitt Circus, in Grand street, was discovered to be in flames, and in half an hour it was a heap of ruins! As the building was chiefly of wood, and an immense pile, the light was most brilliant, and illuminated the whole city. Also, a three story brick house adjoining in Grand Street, just finished, (unoccupied) owned by Mr. William Kench—nearly destroyed, and another slightly injured—\$4000 insured. Also, No. 7 and 9 Sheriff Street, owned, and No. 9 occupied, and No. 7 otherwise injured. No insurance upon the furniture—but the buildings were insured full amount in the Globe Insurance Office.

There is no doubt but both fires were caused by design; but more especially the latter, as the Circus has not been occupied for several months.

The Circus belonged formerly to Mr. C. W. Sanford—but at present was said to be in the hands of Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, and is said to have been insured.

New Haven, Conn., August 1.
Messrs. John and Daniel Hinsdale, who have been closely confined in the jail in this city for about two years and nine months for debts due the Eagle Bank and the United States, were liberated on Wednesday last, and have returned to their homes in Middletown.

With regard to the debts due the Eagle Bank, they obtained the certificate of Commissioners appointed by the Superior Court under the insolvent law of this State; and with regard to the debt due the United States they procured a discharge from the Secretary of the Treasury, after having paid the full amount, as we are informed.—*Register.*

New York, Aug. 4.
Yesterday a large quantity of jewelry that had been smuggled into this city from on board a European vessel. The property labelled consisted of several first rate gold watches, precious stones, rings, &c. &c. to a very large amount. Several persons supposed to have been engaged in the transaction, have been arrested. Some of them have given bail in \$6,000 each.

OBSERVER.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1829.

To our Patrons.

Necessity imperiously calls upon us to make an effort to collect the many long standing balances due by Subscribers to the Observer. Many gentlemen are indebted to us for 2, 3, and 4 years' subscription, and indeed not a few have never paid a cent for their subscription since the present editor commenced the business near five years ago! These we earnestly entreat to delay attention to our claim no longer. Let no one think that his single subscription is too trifling to make it of any consequence when it is paid. Every subscription is of consequence to us, and will now especially be thankfully received. We have made out a large number of accounts on which as much as two years' subscription is due, which will be found enclosed in this paper, (as allowed by the P. Office Law.) The amounts may be sent by mail, at our risk, postage being paid; and we hope they will be sent. The prompt payment of the whole of the claims forwarded this week, would enable us to make an improvement in the size and appearance of the Observer, which we are anxious to effect in the course of a few months.

If it should not be convenient for any gentleman to remit the amount of his account immediately on its receipt, we would be glad to place the account in some conspicuous place until it is convenient. We have more to fear from forgetfulness than anything else.

Errata.—Our attention has been called by the communication of Mr. Cameron, to the omission of the word *Robeson* in the address of Mr. Deberry's communication in our last. That communication was first published in handbill form, and there the word *Robeson* appears; but in the newspaper it was accidentally omitted. The omission was a typographical error, attributable entirely to us, and not to Mr. Deberry. It was not even known in this office until Mr. Cameron's remarks upon it were handed to the Editor on Tuesday last.

ELECTION RETURN.

Nash.—W. W. Boddie, S. without opposition.
Duncan York and Jos. Arrington, C.
Craven.—Richard D. Spaight, S.; Nathaniel Smith, and Eliakim Patrick, C.
Bonifant.—Joseph B. Hinton, S.; Jno. W. Williams, and Samuel Smallwood, C.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Nash County.—Potter 525, Hillman 87.
Craven.—Thomas H. Daves, 339 majority.

To Correspondents.

A friend to Morality, no friend to John A. Cameron, is without a name, and therefore cannot be admitted, according to our rule respecting articles on that subject.

The Editor of the Western Carolinian is informed that in our paper of the 9th ult. he might have found all the information on the subject of the trade of Fayetteville which could be conveniently collected. We are surprised that it escaped his attention, especially as it has been copied into most of the papers in the State. For the concern he expresses, and which we are happy to believe is equally felt by the citizens of that part of the State, in the prosperity of this town, he has our best thanks. His feelings are returned with interest. Our prosperity is greatly dependent upon Western Carolina, and we hope that its prosperity is not entirely independent of us. It is true we need some of the chains that usually bind distant parts of the same State together, as good roads and navigable rivers; but the day may yet come when these too shall be added to the existing claims to a community of interests. We should be glad to think that that day might not be postponed until other States shall have made improvements to our State line, and thus have drawn off the trade from this its natural outlet, to enrich our neighbors. Fearful indications of such a disposition are made North and South of us. A rail road from Petersburg to the N. Carolina line, and another from Charleston to Augusta, which, if it succeed, will no doubt be extended, would divert a vast amount of the produce of N. C. to Petersburg and Augusta. In the mean time N. Carolina is idle. She looks on with folded arms whilst her neighbors are scrambling for the products of her industry. The intelligence and patriotism of the West, aided by its gold, may yet save us from this deplorable tributary condition.

While on this subject, it may be well to correct the erroneous impressions that may be made by the remarks of a writer signing himself "A Mecklenburger," in the other Salisbury paper, the Journal. Commenting on our statement of the exports of Fayetteville, he says—

"Next I would try, with your permission, to ascertain the true prices at which the Fayetteville paper estimates this wheat and flour. The former, at 75 cents per bushel, is \$39,016; the latter, at 350 cents per barrel, would be \$2,774; making together, the sum of \$41,790. Therefore, my conclusion is about correct."

In the Charleston paper of the 13th ultimo, northern flour is said to be 700 to 725; Camden flour 600 to 700; country, in fact N. Carolina, 500 to 600 cents.

The previous accounts will demonstrate the price at which the agriculturist sold his flour and wheat at Fayetteville, after an average journey of 100 miles, or 10 days labour of two men and five horses for every 70 bushels, full 35, or just 3-5ths of its value. Is it too much to suppose that the flour would have sold at Norfolk or Richmond for \$7, leaving a difference of 150 cents per barrel, at 125 cents—creating a balance against the agriculturist, and in favor of the merchant, of 50,000 alone on the wheat shipped, (no notice is taken of that consumed) in twelve months."

Now it is probable that 75 cents was the average price of wheat during the season; for it was pretty late in the season before the extraordinary rise took place; but the fact that it sold in this market at as high a price as 138 1/2 cents, is, inadvertently, no doubt, overlooked by this writer. 550 cents would also probably be the average price of the flour sold and exported; but it is not less true that at least \$7 was given for a part of it. The fact is, and every planter should know it, that the price of produce in this market is always regulated by the prices abroad; and that there is quite enough competition here to insure to the planter as much, at least, as the price of the article abroad, and the expense of getting it to market, will warrant. If prices are not

quite so high as at Petersburg on the one hand and Charleston on the other, it is because they have greater facilities for getting to any of the great markets.

Cotton.—The number of bales of cotton imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, from January 1 to June 1, 1829, was 404,084. Same period of 1828, 297,087 bales, being an increase the present year of 106,997 bales. Of these aggregates, 269,735 bales of the imports of 1829, and 185,043 bales of the imports of 1828, were from the United States.

The total exports of cotton from the ports of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans, from the 1st of Oct. 1828 to the 1st July 1829, was 683,854 bales, being 80,491 bales more than during the same period of the previous season. The number of bales shipped coastwise from these ports amounted during the past season, to 151,887 bales;—the season previous to 184,938 bales.

The Western Carolinian contradicts the reports that have got abroad of idle and dissipated habits induced by the search after gold in that region of the State. It says that the labor bestowed upon agricultural and other ordinary pursuits, is not less than usual, and that the work done at the gold mines has been mostly so much added to the productive industry of the State. "The vivifying influence of the gold found among us," says the Carolinian, "is already felt, in the appreciation of our currency, in the new animation infused into most kinds of business, &c." As evidence that no injury has resulted to the public morals, the Carolinian states the remarkable fact, that "at the Capps mine, under the superintendence of a member of the Company, Col. Abner F. Caldwell, not a drop of spirits has been used for many months: the number of hands employed, we believe, is upwards of fifty."

The statements of the Carolinian would excite our surprise if we had not recently had an opportunity, in passing through a part of the gold region, of observing how little the habits of the people seemed to be influenced by their contiguity to the mines of the precious metal. The same flourishing condition of corn, cotton, and wheat fields, was exhibited as is usual in that or any other part of the county. The usual devotion to ordinary vocations, the usual results of industrious habits, was every where manifested. The opinion was forced upon us by these circumstances, that though the excitement is no doubt great in the vicinity of any new discovery, yet that it very soon wears off.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. John Swazey has been appointed Naval Officer of the Port of Salem, in the room of Henry Eskins, removed.

Colonel William Beach to be Collector of Gloucester, vice William Pierce, Jr. removed. Mr. Timothy Souther, formerly of Salem, to be Collector of Ipswich, in the room of Asa Andrews, removed.

John Phillips has been appointed Inspector at Newburyport in place of Mr. Stephen Green; and P. O. Brown, Weigher and Gauger, in place of Jonathan Kettell, removed.

Joshua Carpenter to be Collector at Castine, Me. vice S. K. Gilman, removed. Christopher Griffing to be Inspector for the District of New London, Conn., in place of Mr. Crannell, removed.

Byram Green has been appointed Collector of the Port of Paltney, (N. Y.) vice George Phelps, removed.

Joseph G. Hays to be Postmaster at Liberty, in Frederick county, Md. vice Jas. Reed removed.

Thomas Fich to be Postmaster, at Burketsville, Md., vice Mahlon Harly, removed.

Perhaps history cannot afford a more remarkable instance of desperate courage than that which was exerted in December, 1756, by the officers and crew of the English privateer, the *Terrible*, under the command of Capt. Wm. Death, of 26 guns and 200 men, and having a most singular combination of names belonging to her. She was called the *Terrible*, equipped at Execution dock, commanded by Capt. Death, whose Lieutenant was called *Devil* and who had one *Ghost* for Surgeon. She engaged the French privateer *Vengeance* of 36 guns and 360 men and another large French merchant ship, who both bore down upon her, and at the first broadside shot away her mainmast; still she maintained a furious engagement against both ships. The French Commander and his second were killed, with two thirds of his men, but the gallant Capt. Death, with the greater part of his officers and almost his whole crew, having met with the same fate, his ship was boarded by the enemy, who found no more than twenty-six persons alive, sixteen of whom were mutilated by the loss of leg or arm, and the other ten grievously wounded.

Smollet's continuation of Hume's Hist. of England.

Governor Owen yesterday returned to the City in good health.—*Ral. Reg.*

Murder!—The dead body of John Davis, of this County, planter, (who formerly filled the office of Sheriff) was, on Saturday last, found in the woods, at some distance from his residence, and from the marks of violence which appeared upon it, no doubt was entertained of his having been murdered. Elijah Kimbrough was last night committed to Jail, on what evidence we have not heard, on a charge of being guilty of the foul act.

Ral. Reg.

It is stated that the late Governor Ridgely of Maryland, by his will, emancipated all his slaves, to the number of upwards of four hundred. Those who have attained the age of twenty-eight years are to be free immediately; such as are over forty-five, are to have some provision made for their support, out of his estate; and those of the younger class are to be free, the males at twenty eight years of age, and the females at twenty five.

From France.—An arrival at New York brings papers to the 20th June, but they contain nothing new.

Tobias Watkins was yesterday found guilty on each of the three indictments on which he has just been tried—namely, for misdemeanor at common law, in having, in his capacity of Fourth Auditor, and ostensibly for the public service, but falsely and fraudulently, and by false pretences, obtained divers sums of public money, and converted them to his own private use. The cases tried were—the two on which the former juries could not agree and new trials were granted, viz: the 300 dollar and 750 dollar cases, in which these sums were drawn from Mr. Paulding, Navy Agent at New York; and the \$2,000 case in which this sum was drawn from Mr. Harris, Navy Agent at Boston.—*Nat. Int.*

Native Silk.—Mr. David Beard, of Guilford county, raised about 3000 silk worms this year, on the native red mulberry, which he thinks as good as the white kind. Part of his silk has been made into sewing thread; which he pronounces the best his family ever used. Mrs. C. Fisher, and Mrs. Locke, of Salisbury, have reared, this season, the former two or three thousand, the latter about fifteen hundred worms, on the common red mulberry. Part of their silk has been manufactured; it makes elegant sewing thread, and beautiful *Domestics* for clothing. We hope, and expect, the laudable enterprise of these ladies, will, another year, be more generally emulated than hitherto, by the matrons and maidens of this section of country.

West. Car.

The Charleston Courier contradicts the report of the existence of *Yellow Fever* in that City. It says a child of 5 or 6 years of age, sickened about ten days since, and the disease assumed some of the appearances of *Stranger's Fever*—the child has however, recovered; and they assure their friends at a distance, that no other case in the least resembling that disease, has since occurred. They may rely upon it, they add, that the Board of Health will promptly notice the subject, should the disease unfortunately make its appearance. At present the city enjoys a great degree of health.

A Present.—A Box containing a complete set of CUT GLASS, manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pa., of exquisitely fine workmanship, which surpasses any thing of the kind we have ever seen in this country, and seldom, if ever, surpassed in Europe; was taken on board the Steamer Columbia, Capt. Mitchell, on Saturday, for Washington, as a present for President Jackson.—*Balt. Republican.*

The commission of Mr. John Jackson, of North Carolina, as Consul to Martinique, whose appointment was announced in the Washington Telegraph of Thursday, is said to have been revoked the next day by the President.

The Family Suit.—The son-in-law of a chancery barrister having succeeded to the lucrative practice of the latter, came one morning in breathless ecstasy to inform him that he had succeeded in bringing nearly to its termination, a cause which had been pending in the court of scruples for several years. Instead of obtaining the expected congratulations of the retired veteran of the law, his intelligence was received with indignation. "It was by this suit," exclaimed he, "that my father was enabled to provide for me and to portion my wife, and with common prudence it would have furnished you with the means of providing handsomely, for your children and grand children."

From the *Cleveland (Ohio) Herald*.
A gentleman lately exhibited in this village, a piece of money of Roman coin, bearing date 637. This dollar and the interest on it at compound interest, from date, would amount to the following sum in dollars:—
27065862754215778175650575547511776
Which every reader may enumerate to suit himself. Now, counting one mustard seed to each dollar, and twenty seeds to an inch, laid in a close line, they would reach round the globe the following number of times:—
872239325140494256252323252.

No poor man, who uses Tobacco or strong drink, can ever grow rich: because the expense of either will be sufficient to keep such poor all the days of their life.

MARRIED.
In Montgomery county, on the 23d ultimo, by Lindsay F. Cagle, Esq. Mr. STARLING MCADAM to Miss MARGARET MOORE. In the same county, on the 16th ult. by John Kendall, Esq. Mr. CHARLES RITCHIE to Miss MARGARET CASTLES.

DIED.
In the vicinity of Milton Mills, Bladen county, about four weeks ago, Mr. ISAAC SESSUMS, aged upwards of 80 years. On the day before his death, he walked sixteen miles, and on the following morning he rose and was proceeding to his daily labor, when, after walking about 100 yards, he sunk down and died without a groan.

Also, in the same neighborhood, on the 3d inst. Mr. EDWARD REAVES, aged 103 years. He was one of three persons, living within seven miles of each other whose aggregate ages amounted to 305 years. The others are still living.

Also, in the same neighborhood, on Friday last, Mr. WILLIAM PARKER, aged about 70 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, \$6 1/2 a 7 1/2. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon, 6 a 6 1/2. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 13 a 16. Corn, 45 a 50. Flour, 48 a 47 1/2. Iron 50 a 60. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, 2 50. Lime, 25 a 30. Molasses, 30 a 35. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 27 1/2. Sugar, common \$8 1/2 prime \$10 1/2. Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, \$3. Ap. Brandy 40. Whiskey, 26. Wheat, new 70 a 75.

To the Polls! To the Polls!

You have this day, ye Freemen of N. Carolina, the opportunity of exercising one of the dearest and most valuable rights entrusted only to Freemen by the God who gave you Freedom. Upon the exercise of that right, not less than upon its proper exercise, depend the safety and honor of the Republic. Let no man stay away from the Polls! Let no man say that his particular vote is of no consequence. It is criminal to stand by with folded arms, while others are exercising this important duty—this inestimable right. Come to the Polls, then, every Freeman. Duties are ours, results are God's.

ONE OF YOU.

The Rev. Mr. Byrne will preach in the Catholic Church on Sunday next at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Aug. 13.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to August 4, Brigs President Manning from New York, Maud & Elizabeth from Philadelphia. Schooner Sally from Martinique. CLEARED, Brig President Manning for N. York. Schooners Argo for Boston, Dispatch for St. Thomas.

White Lead.

50 Kegs WHITE LEAD, just received and for sale by
JNO. HUSKE.
August 12, 1829. 36lf.

Fayetteville Mould Candles.

JUST received in store 130 boxes Fayetteville mould CANDLES, in good order, and for sale by the Subscribers.
HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.
August 10, 1829. 36 3w.

Tract Depository.

TRACTS from the American Tract Society—also from the Union Tract Society, may be had in any quantity, at the Society's prices, by forwarding orders, with the Cash, to
P. W. DOWD, or
TH. P. HUNT.
Raleigh, 1st August, 1829. 35 4w.

Important.

INDIGESTION.—The Anti-Dyspeptic Stomach Pills, an auxiliary to the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, which within the last two years has cured thousands in the U. States, of that distressing disease called dyspepsia or indigestion.

A box of these pills will accompany every bottle of the elixir, without any increase of price. It has been found by experience that certain cases of dyspepsia are rendered obstinate by a torpid state of the liver, which, from the deficient secretion of healthy bile causes that state of costiveness that is so troublesome to the most dyspeptics. These pills taken in conjunction with the elixir, increase the biliary secretion, stimulate and removes the obstructions of the liver, and causes a healthy secretion of bile, which proves the natural purgative to the whole alimentary canal. Loss of appetite, Sickness of the stomach, Belching up sour water from the stomach, Dizziness of the head, Lowness of spirit, Palpitation of the heart, With general weakness of the whole body.

The basis of this Elixir is vegetable, and perfectly innocent in its operation; destroys that sour taste the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines are increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Dr. C. L. SMITH, Dear Sir: Having been afflicted for some time with the distressing effects produced by indigestion, I was induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, and after the use of three bottles, my stomach was perfectly restored to its former tone and usefulness.

I am convinced from experience that purgatives in cases of this kind are injurious, "instead of being beneficial." Any one labouring under this disease, and will make a trial of this elixir, will soon be convinced of its unrivalled excellence. Respectfully yours,
H. BEDLOW.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

Dr. Dawson's Urethritic Balsam, much celebrated for the cure of Gonorrhoea, long standing Gleet, and all difficulties in the urinary passages arising from structure or gravel, with complete directions accompanying every bottle.

New York, June 4, 1829.
Dr. Dawson, Sir: The person of whom I had two bottles of Urethritic Balsam, had a wish that I should communicate to you the great benefits I received from the use of it in gravel. I have been several times sounded by surgeons, who have all agreed that I had stone in the bladder. One of them declared an operation for the stone was the only means of restoring my ease and comfort. Since I have been using your balsam, it is almost incredible to say, I have passed nearly a wine glass full of rough gravel stones from the bladder, since which the pain and uneasiness has entirely left me. My only object for the liberty I have taken in addressing you, is to give publicity to this valuable medicine. Your servt.,
JOHN B. WATERFORD.

Philadelphia, April 27, 1829.
Mr. Dawson, Sir: I have used your Urethritic Balsam for a complicated affection of the urinary passage attended with gleet, and received great benefit by its use, whilst I was using it, several gravel stones passed off from the bladder. I have reason to think it a good remedy. Your humble servant,
JAMES Y. RAMAGE.

DR. MILDENBURG'S

Indian Vegetable Compound,

For the growth and nourishment of HAIR on bald places.

Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek nation of Indians, during his residence of two years, paid particular attention to their method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians, whenever the heads of their children became scorched, to get several plants, bruise and boil the juice in bear's oil; with this their heads were anointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment at the roots of the hair two or three times a week. The reason they gave, when interrogated by the Doctor, for this custom was, that it made long black hair.

This elegant cerate is perfectly innocent in its operations on the skin, stimulating the dormant capillary vessels to a healthy secretion of matter, so necessary to the formation of hair.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1829.
Mr. Wm. L. Reservoir, I have this day used the last of the Indian Cerate I had from you; it has answered my expectations; the bald place I showed you is covered with a fine growth of hair. You will have the goodness to send by the steamboat line one dozen of the Indian Cerate, well packed, directed to me, as soon as possible, which I propose to take to London with me for the use of my friends. Yours, &c.
D. J. LUKEMAN.

The above Medicines for sale by John H. Pearce, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

POETRY.

From Blackwood's Magazine for June, 1829.

THE DREAMING CHILD.

Alas! what kind of grief should thy years know?
Thy brow and cheek are smooth as waters are
When no breath troubles them.

Deunuchi & Fletcher.

And is there sadness in thy dream, my Boy?
What should the cloud be made of—blessed child!
Thy spirit, borne upon a breeze of joy,
All day hath ranged through sunshine, clear yet mild.

And now thou tremblest!—Wherefore?—in thy soul
There lies no Past, no Future. Thou hast heard
No sound of presage from the distant world,
Thy breast bears traces of no arrowy word.

From thee no Love hath gone; thy mind's young eye
Hath not looked into Death's, and thence become
A questioner of mute Eternity,
A weary searcher for a viewless home:

Nor hath thy sense been quickened into pain,
By feverish watching for some step beloved!—
Free are thy thoughts, an ever cheerful train,
Glancing like dewdrops, and as lightly moved.

Yet now, on billows of strange Passion tossed,
How art thou wildered in the cave of Sleep?
My gentle child! midst what dim phantoms lost,
Thou in mysterious anguish dost thou weep?

Awake! they sadden me—those early tears,
First gushings of the strong dark River's flow,
That must o'erstep thy soul with coming years—
Thy unfathomable flood of human woe!

Awful to watch, ev'n rolling through a dream,
Forcing wild spray drops but from Childhood's eyes!

Wake, wake! as yet thy life's transparent stream
Should wear the tint of none but summer skies.

Come from the shadow of those realms unknown,
Where now thy thoughts dismaying and darkling rove,

Come to the kindly region all thine own,
The Home still bright for thee with guardian Love!

Happy, fair child! that yet a Mother's voice
Can win thee back from visionary strife—
Oh! shall my soul, thus wakened to rejoice,
Start from the dream-like Wilderness of Life!

Can any one tell us of a method of destroying
cockroaches? They are a terrible annoyance in
a house—and if we can obtain a recipe for their
destruction, we shall publish it for the benefit of
the public.—*Pro. Patriot.*

[Recipe. Catch the cockroach—tie him fast to a
post—send for twelve men—furnish each with a club,
and let them belabour the bug for twelve minutes.
He will be infallibly killed.]

To Printers & Publishers.

THE Subscriber having added the manufacture of
movable type to his Stereotype establishment, re-
spectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the
Printers of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

Having a practical knowledge of printing, and al-
so having been long and practically engaged in the
business of Stereotyping, and any other person in
the United States, he hopes to be able from such
experience, to give satisfaction to those who may fa-
vor him with their orders. From an intimate ac-
quaintance for a number of years, (nearly eight),
with the business of type foundry, he hopes to be
able to produce type equal to any offered to the
Printers of the United States.

His prices, though low, will of course be the
same as others in the same business. Nor will he
attempt to violate truth, or insult common sense,
by pretending to any "increased facilities in the man-
ufacture," (for there are no other facilities) at pre-
sent in this city, than there were 12 years ago, when
type were from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than at
present.) nor have the "materials used in making
printing types been so greatly reduced," as to bear
any proportion to the reduction in the prices of type.
But the reduction has been "induced" by competi-
tion, and an overbearing disposition in some of
those founders who have grown rich on the hereto-
fore enormous profits on type.

All sizes of type plain and ornamental, for book
and job printing, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil,
constantly on hand in such quantity as to supply a
ready order at short notice. In the choice of Book-
letter, pains have been taken to select such faces as
are generally approved for symmetry, neatness and
durability.

He also keeps a complete Printer's Warehouse,
(the only one in this city), and can furnish a com-
plete Printing office at very short notice.

The following are his PRICES at a credit of six
months, for approved notes or acceptances, or a
discount of five per cent. will be made for cash:

Large Primer	40
Double Pica to five	30
Lines Pica, 32	30
Great Primer, 34	30
English, 36	30
Pica, 36	30
Small Pica, 38	30

The prices on ornamental and fancy type have
been reduced in a greater proportion.
Old type received in exchange, at 9 cents per lb.
STEREOTYPING will be done at the lowest prices
in the best manner, as heretofore.

Publishers of Newspapers in the States of New
Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia,
North and South Carolina and Georgia who may
above three consecutive insertions, shall be entitled
to \$2.50, payable in type, or settlement of account.
J. HOWE.

Corner of Crown & Callowhill sts, Philadelphia

The Amaranth,

(A Literary and Miscellaneous Journal.)
FORMERLY published in this place, will be resum-
ed during the present month, should its Editor
meet with sufficient encouragement. Persons resid-
ing in the Town and vicinity, who are friendly to its
publication, are requested to call at the "Journal"
Office, and subscribe. A specimen sheet
can be seen at the Post Office. Terms, \$1 per ann.
half payable in advance, the balance to be paid at
the end of the year.
Fayetteville, 6th Aug., 1829. 35tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he
has recently received a SPLENDID SUPPLY
of GOODS. His stock embraces a very great vari-
ety, entirely too tedious to enumerate, consisting of
AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FRENCH
GOODS,

Of the newest style, which he will sell for cash at
much lower prices than usual. Merchants from the
country are particularly invited to call, as the Sub-
scriber intends to devote a considerable part of his
attention to the Wholesale Trade for the future.
May 28, 1829. JOHN MCNARN. 25tf.

Wanted,

A JOURNEYMAN HATTER, who is a first rate
workman. For such a one, constant employ-
ment and liberal wages will be given.—Apply to
Z. H. NANCE.
Cheraw, S. C. July 10, 1829. 34-35.

Blanks for sale.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation on
the 27th of June last, a Mulatto man named
DICK, a blacksmith, about 24 or 25
years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a very
plausible fellow, well known in that neighborhood.
His mother is owned by Capt. Wm. Lord, and it is
probable that he may be lurking about that neigh-
borhood. His wife has also been runaway for some
time past, and is in or about Wilmington, and it is
possible Dick may have followed her. The above reward
will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in
any jail so that I get him again. Should he return
of his own accord, he will be 16-given.
JOHN KELLY. 84tf.

Fayetteville, July 29, 1829.

Advertisement.

HAVING closed our Office in Fayetteville, N. C.
we hereby constitute and appoint LOUIS D.
HENRY, Esq. of that place, our true and lawful At-
torney, to collect and receive all the remaining debts
due to us in North and South Carolina, with full au-
thority to grant discharges for all sums paid him on
our account.
The Letters of Attorneys heretofore granted by
us to H. H. Potter and W. L. Dodge, are hereby re-
voked.
ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO.
DAVID B. CRANE & CO.
New York, 3d July, 1829.

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to
keep on hand, (being supplied from a man-
ufacture in N. York) an assortment of fash-
ionable HATS, and offer them at New
York Retail prices.
W. L. HAWLEY.
Jan. 29, 1829.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received by the late boat,
a large additional supply of Elegant FANCY DRY
GOODS, of the newest fashions and patterns; which
makes his assortment again very complete. The
whole will be sold cheap for cash.
HENRY L. JONES. 34tf.

July 2, 1829.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by a Deed of Trust made and exe-
cuted to the subscribers, on the 28th day of
last month, by Jesse & Stephen Birdsall, all their Real
and Personal Estate, Stock of Goods in this place
and at Raleigh, Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. as there
in expressed, were assigned to us, in Trust, for the
purposes named in said deed.

Now, therefore, this is to require all persons in-
debted to the said firm of J. & S. Birdsall, to come
forward and pay the same without delay to J. Bird-
sall, whom we have appointed our Agent for the
purpose of collecting the debts and settling the ac-
counts—and for the further purpose of disposing of
the Stock of Goods now on hand, which he will con-
tinue to do at very reduced prices, previous to the
time of sale of the whole property, contemplated
for next month.

JOHN McLERAN, Trustees.
HUGH McLAURIN, 27tf.

June 11, 1829.

To the Afflicted.

HEADLOCK'S

Vegetable Sirup & Powder,
FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated
trials of its virtues, which have been attended
with the most signal success, now offers it to those
who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it
is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be
found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient
stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been pre-
pared in the form of a powder, and taken as an in-
fusion, with the most happy success. It is now offer-
ed to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Pow-
der, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction,
that either form will produce the same happy result.

Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at
once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the
whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup,
as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use.
Among its most prominent qualities the following
may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consid-
eration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which
is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which
are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic af-
fections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force
to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It
promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes
pains from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or diffi-
cult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness,
and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy
state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms
which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this
powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and
that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour,
which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to
its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.
Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine
will accompany each bottle. Price \$2.50 a bottle,
or \$24 a dozen. For the Powders, \$1 per bottle,
or \$9 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HEADLOCK.
Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—124tf.

State of North Carolina.

ROBERTSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May
Term, 1829.

Polly McPhattan, Petitioner for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that
Archiebald McPhattan, one of the Heirs of John
McPhattan, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is
therefore Ordered, That publication be made for
six weeks, in the Carolina Observer, printed in
Fayetteville, that unless he be and appear at the
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at
the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Mon-
day in August next and answer, or otherwise, the pe-
tition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.
Witness, NEILL BUIE, Clerk of said Court, at of-
fice, this 25th day of May, 1829.

[32-6w-pr. of adv. \$2 10.]

Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves
with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade,
their business in future will be conducted in Fayette-
ville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and in
Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.
HORTON & HUTTON. 6tf.

January 12, 1829.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep
constantly for sale, the following works,
The Revisal of the Laws of North Car-
olina, price \$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of
the same, (up to 1826) 2 00
Faylor's Digest of the Law relative to
Executors & Administrators, &c. 1 50
Haywood's Manual, 5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do. 2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828) 3 00
E. J. HALE.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICHPD COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand re-
cently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and
respectfully solicits a share of public pa-
tronage; the conducting of this Establish-
ment is placed under the superintendence and con-
trol of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The
Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well fur-
nished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the va-
rious inducements which this House presents to Trav-
ellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit
on the occasion.

For BOARDERS or TRAVELLERS who wish
to be retired, there is a House detached from the
Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous
to the Court House, which affords comfortable
and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A BATH & HOUSE is attached to the prem-
ises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on
short notice.
July 31. 82-4f.



General Stage Office.

THE only general authorized Stage Office is kept
at the above Hotel, which the following Stages
arrive at and depart from, by order of the Proprietors:
Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh,
and Petersburg Stages, daily.
Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thurs-
day.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c.
arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of
the above Stages, and receiving correct information
as to the several routes.

As statements have been made, and are made,
calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and
Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above
Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Prop-
rietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following
certificates:

Mr. Cochran.—We have received your note of
this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider
the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably
to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT.
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough
Stages, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorized Stage
Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMAIR,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.

R. W. LAIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.

D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his
grateful acknowledgments to his friends
and the public generally, for the liberal
support he has heretofore received, and
in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures
those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well
as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will
find at this Establishment comfortable accommo-
dations; his arrangements being such as to enable him
in future to devote more of his own personal at-
tention to the Establishment, he therefore begs leave
to assure all those who may have the goodness to call
on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to
render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best of the country
and market affords. His Bar will be constantly
supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His
Stables are large, and shall be attended with expe-
rienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender,
&c.
INGOE D. CASH.
Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware,
and Cutlery.
50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Wine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do. Leaf sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.
J. HUSKE.
Nov. 13, 1828.

The thorough bred Horse



GILES SCROGGINS.

SIRE by old Sir Archy, his dam a thorough bred
mare by the imported Bedford, will stand the
ensuing Fall season, (to commence the first day of
September and end the first day of November) one
half his time within a mile of Sampson Court House,
the other half in Fayetteville. Terms, the same as
per printed Hand Bills for the last Spring season.
STEPHEN SAMMON, Agent.
July 15, 1829. 32-6w.

N. B. Any person who puts a mare by the season,
which fails to be in foal, shall be entitled to put her
again next Spring, without further charge. S. S.

\$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four
or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named
CHARLES, 25 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 in-
ches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased
Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our
Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly
owned by Mr. Louis Reagle, of Meville's Creek,
Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington,
on Pamlico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have
oined some runaways belonging either to Sampson
or Wake county.

We will give twenty Dollars for his apprehension
and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safe-
ly lodged in any Jail in the State.
C. & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-1f.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,
30 Hhds. and 30 bbls. prime SUGAR,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.
WILLKINGS & CO.
January 29, 1829. 18tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.



L. JUDD PARDEE.

Formerly of JUDPS, and recently of the CITY HO-
TEL, PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that
he has rented the MANSION HOTEL, situate
in the centre of business in this town, and that the
same is now open for the reception of Boarders and
Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely re-
paired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors,
Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly fur-
nished. The Chambers supplied with New Beds and
Bedding, and the Stables well provided with Fodder
and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the
choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in
Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times,
the best provisions of the market and delicacies of
the seasons, while his charges will be moderate to suit
the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known
Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his
entire attention to this establishment, he assures the
Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the
advantage of that experience, is pledged for their
comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good
management of the Mansion Hotel.



General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart
from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston,
Georgetown, Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Au-
gusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Nor-
folk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays, and
Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and
Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all
times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in
private conveyances passing through this place, with
moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.
L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

As statements have been made to mislead Stage
Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel,
the Subscriber subjoins the following note from
Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk,
Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

Mr. L. JUDD PARDEE: Dear Sir: We have re-
ceived your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have
in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Man-
sion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as
from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed
to call regularly for them, and to carry such Pas-
sengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT
has just been added to the Hotel, where Cold and
Warm BATHS will be furnished at short notice.
July 16. 32tf.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant PIANO FORTES, L. Hickey's make,
for sale on liberal terms, by
WILLKINGS & CO.
July 23, 1829. 33tf.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country
Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. very Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 bbls. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum-ditto,
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.
April 30, 1829. 21tf.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of
Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year,
the week, or the day. And I would take School
children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.
Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829.—7tf.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER of
various kinds may be had low, at the store of
Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fay-
etteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for RAGS of all de-
scriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.
June 19, 1828. 97-1f.

For Sale,

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels,
1 London Porter, and
50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced
price to close a consignment.
JNO. HUSKE.
March 18, 1829. 15tf.

\$100 Reward.

ABSCONDED from my Plantation on McGrath's
Swamp, in Sumter District, S. C. on the 14th
inst, my negro man servant AMOS, about 25 years
of age, and 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a black
complexion, and remarkably intelligent; very de-
cently clad, in fashionable clothes; had on when he
eloped a black for hat. Amos is somewhat bow-
legged, and a little grey headed, and having lately
made application to purchase his freedom, and hav-
ing a number of free acquaintances in Charleston, I
am of opinion that he will endeavor to force his pas-
sage there, and from thence to procure a free pass
to some northern free state, and therefore I forward all
Captains or Masters of vessels, not to be instrumen-
tal in his escape. Amos took away with him a con-
siderable amount in cash, four or five hundred dollars,
it is believed.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehen-
sion of Amos, without the limits of the state, one
half of the amount of the above if taken within the
state, and one fifth of the amount of the above, if
taken within this District, and lodged in the Jail in
either of the above places, so that I get him.

LADSON L. FRASER.
Supter. (S. C.) June 8, 1829. 30-9w.

Candles.

30 Boxes Fayetteville Mould CANDLES for sale
WILLKINGS & CO.
June 10, 1829.

Book, Pamphlet, & Job

Printing
Neatly executed at this office.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept con-
stantly for sale at this office.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Acad-
emy of this place, has returned from South Caro-
lina, where she has for the last two years con-
ducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now
established a Female Seminary in this place, in
which she will teach every branch of Science, con-
sistent with the ornamental branches of Needle work,
Dancing and Painting. She has associated with her-
self in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs.
Bowen flatters herself, that her exertions as a Tu-
tress for many years, have gained for her such a
reputation as will entitle her to public patronage, in
terms as follows:

For Board and Tuition, \$150.
Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for
which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs. Bowen will accommodate a few of the
young Ladies who may come to this Institution, from
abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will
procure accommodations in private families of the
highest respectability in this place.